SZABO, Geza, dr.; BARNA, Sandor, dr.; FEUER, Gyorgy, dr.; BALOGH, Iren, dr.

Significance of serum thyroxin and triiodothyronine determination in clinical diagnostics. Orv. hetil. 97 no.41:1136-1138 7 Oct 56.

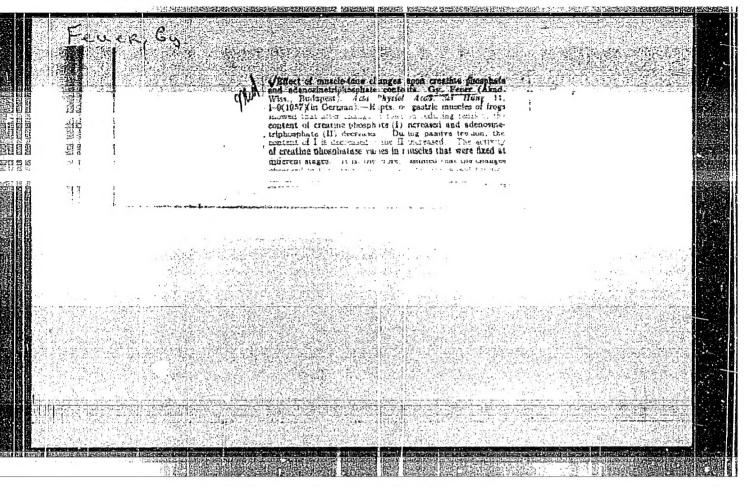
1. Orszagos Kosegeszegugyi Inteset Tajegeszegugyi (Golyvakutato)
Osstaly, Budapest X. ker. Egeszeghan Belgyogyassati Osztaly,
Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Biokemiai Intezet.

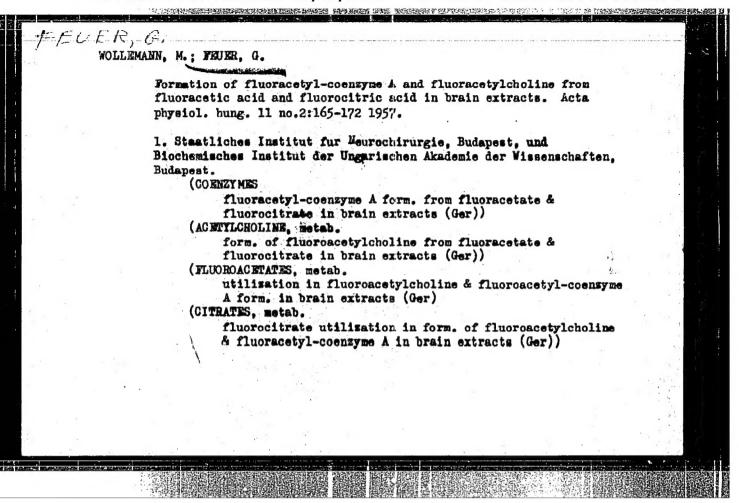
(THYROID GLAND, dis.

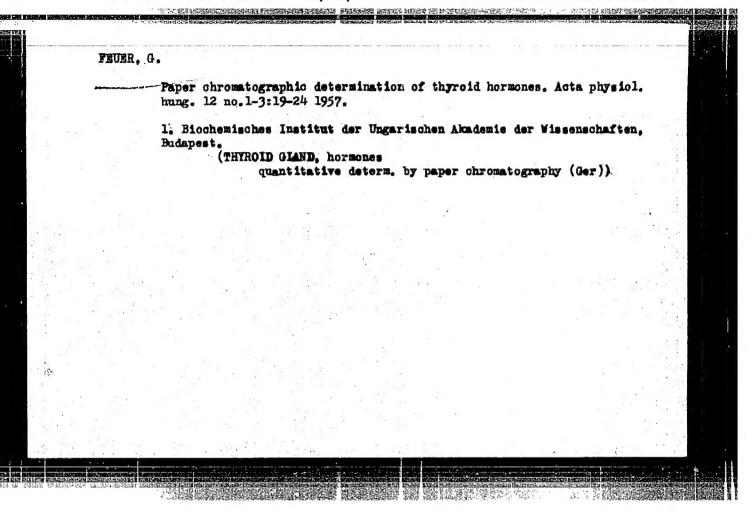
differ. diag., blood thyroxin & triiodothyronine determ.
(Hun))

(THYROXIN, in blood
determ., in differ. diag. of thyroidal dis. (Hun))

(TRIIODOTHYRONINE, in blood
same)

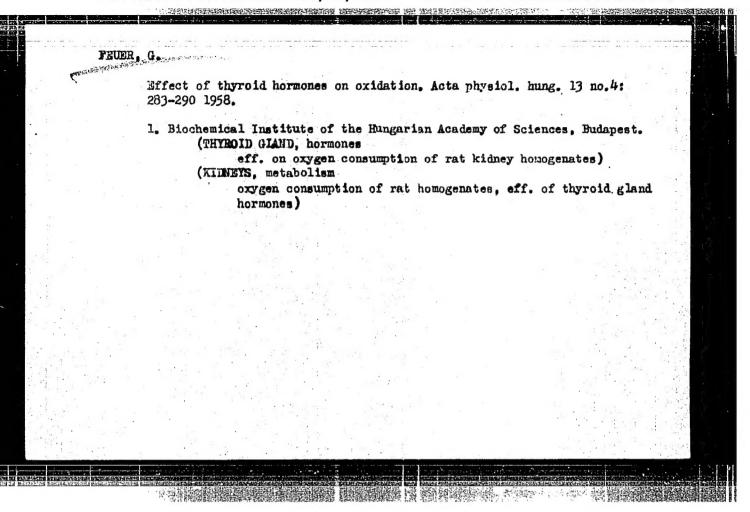






Microanalytical determination of thyroid hormones in the blood and thyroid gland. Kiserletes orvostud. 10 no.2-3:113-120 Apr-June 58.

1. Orszagos Kozegeszegugyi I ntezet Tajegeszegugyi (Golyvakutato)
Osztalya es Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Blokemiai Intezete, Budapest.
(THYROID GIAND, hormones
determ. in blood & thyroid, paper chromatography & microiodine determ. (Hum))

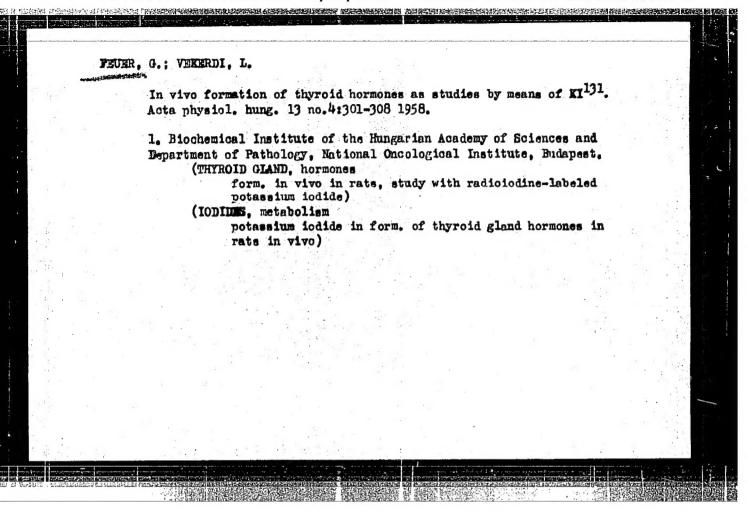


FAUER. G.; BOROSS. L.; KERKENS, L.

The effect of thyroid hormones on the mechanism of the acetylation reaction, Acta physiol, hung, 13 no.4:291-300 1958.

1. Biochemical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest. (THYROID GIAND, hormones eff. on acetylation of ϕ -aminoazobenzene)

(BENZERS, related compounds p-aminoazobenzene acetylation reaction, eff. of thyroid hormones)



FORGACS, Feter; FEKERDI, Laszlo, L.; REVICZEY, Alice; FEUER, György; SZAETO, Laszlo

Studies on pituitary effects on thyroid incorporation of 1¹³¹.

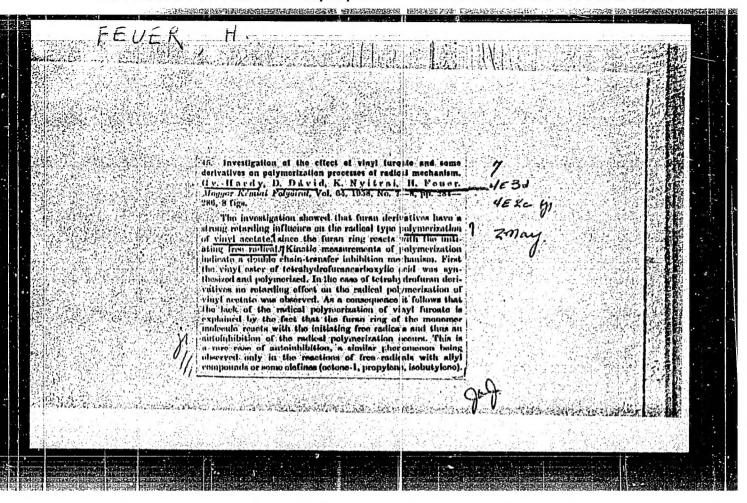
Kiserletes Orvostudomany 11 no.6:586-591 D '59.

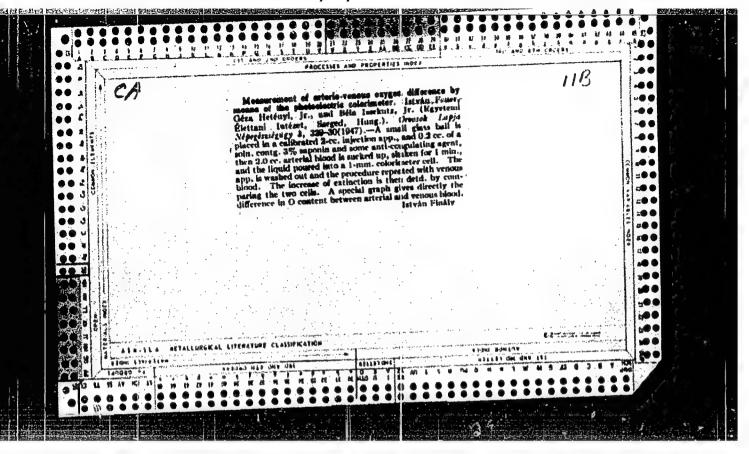
1. Orszagos Onkologiai Intexet Onkopathologiai Kutato Intexet es Orszagos Reuma- es Fürdougyi Intexet Balneologiai Kutato Intexete.

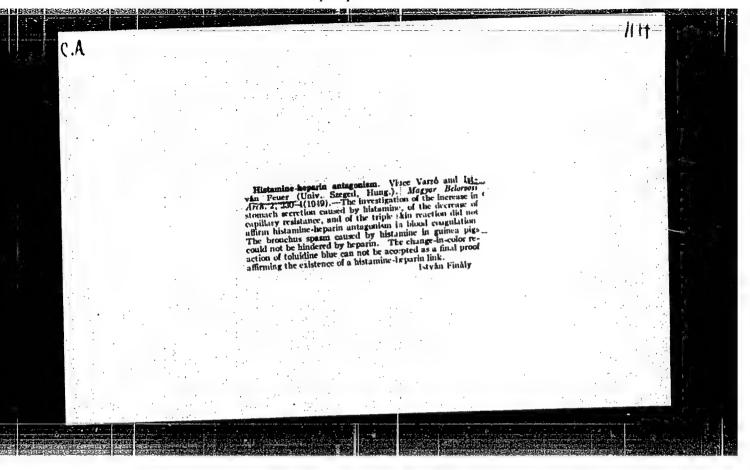
(THIROID GLAED metab.)

(HTOPHIBERTONY eff.)

(IODINE metab.)







FEUER, I, 1949

(Physiol. Dept. U. of Szeged)

"Sepration of Centrals and Peripheral Metabolic Stimulatory Effects; Effects of Thyroxine."

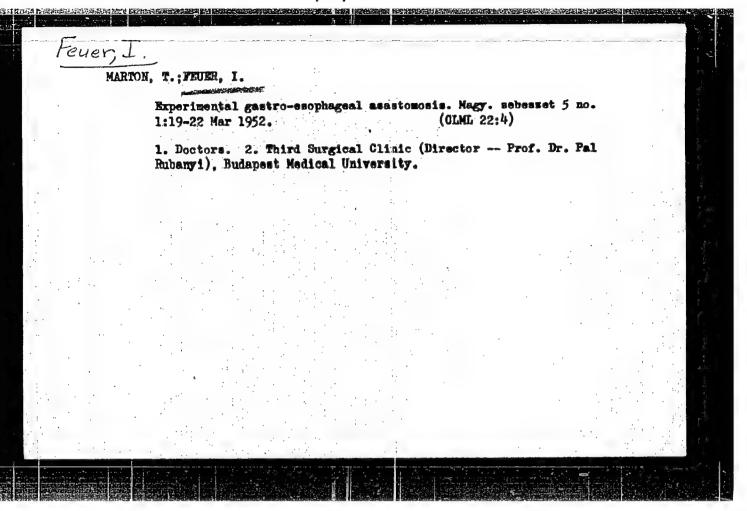
Arch. Internat. de Pharmacodyn. et de Therapia, Ghent. 1949, 78/4(512-520)

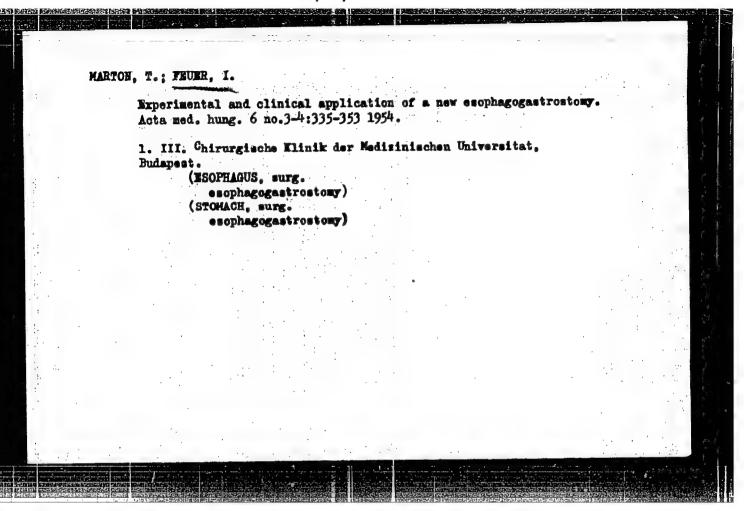
Abst. Ec. Med. 111, Vol. 111, No. 9, p. 335

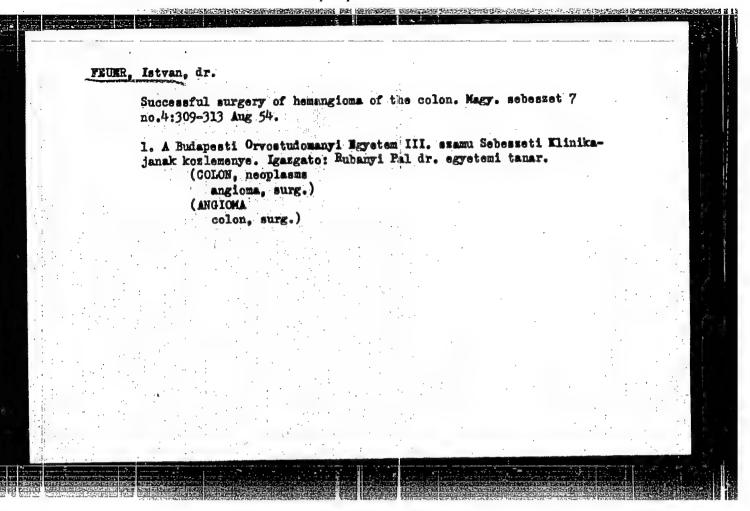
(Physiol. Dept. U. of Szeged)

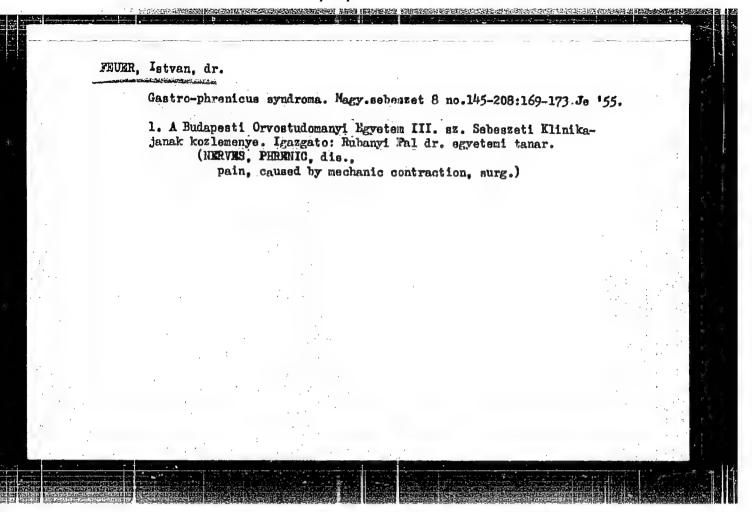
"New Method for Measuring the Arterio-Venous (kygen Difference by Means of Photoelectrical Colorimeter."

Jour. of Physiology, 1919, 108/1 (9-11)
Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol. 11, No. 12, p. 1586







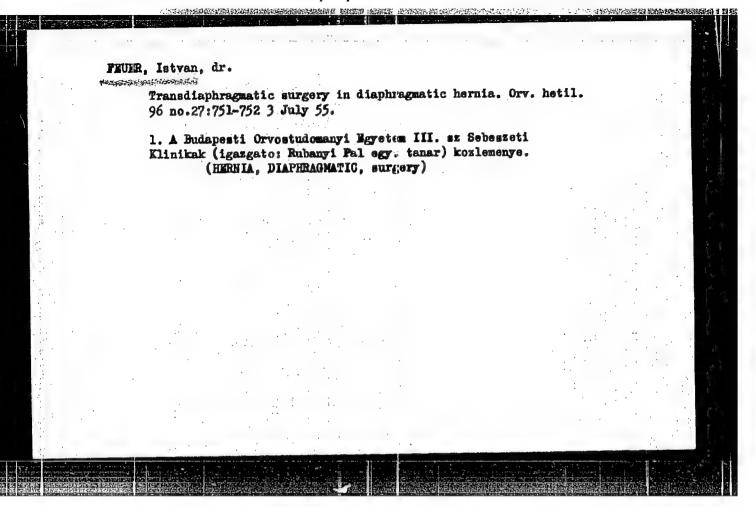


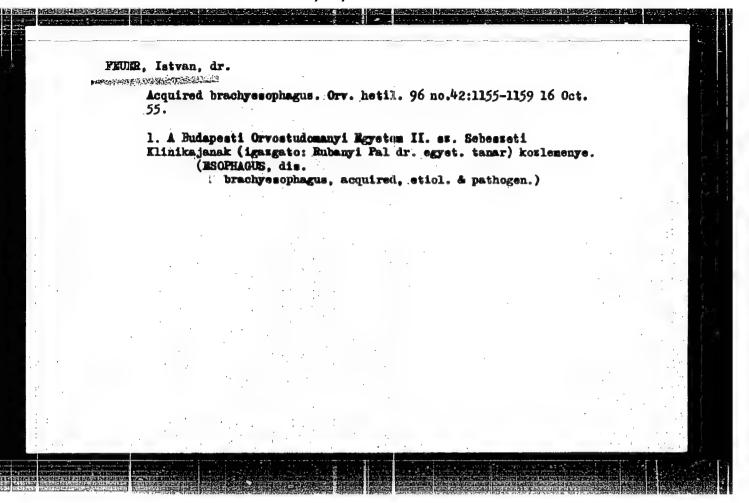
SZEKRLY, Janos, dr.: FEUER, Istvan, dr., DAVID, Gyorgy, dr.

Faults and errors in the diagnosis and treatment of intestinal obstruction. Megy.sebeszet 8 no.145-202:179-181 June 55.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem III. sz. Sebeszeti Klinika-janak kozlemenye. Igasgato: Rubanyi Pal dr. egyetemi tanar.

(INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION, diag. & ther., errors)





BARNA, Sandor, dr.; ANTAL, Pal, dr.; HELL, Ferenc, dr.; FEUER, Istvan, dr.

Examination of postoperative complaints in stomach resection by biligraffin. Orv. hetil. 98 no.5-6:100 10 Feb 57.

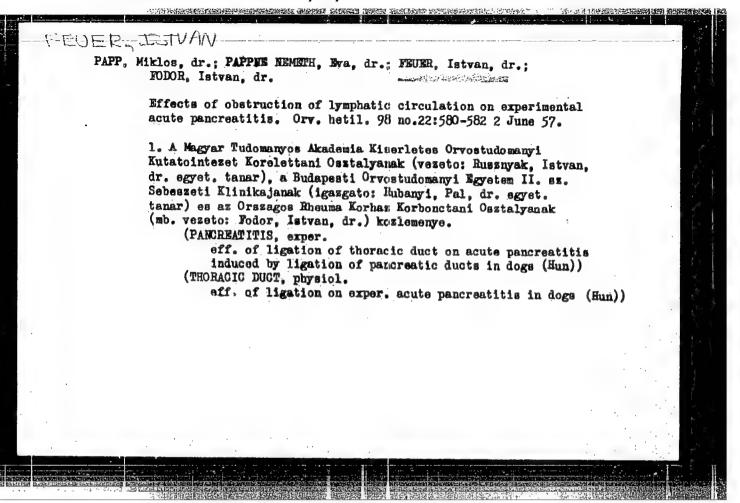
1. A Fovarosi Tanacs X, ker., Egesseghaxanak, a Pest megyei Semmelweis Korbas Korbonctani Oststalyanak es a Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetm II. sz. Sebeszeti Klinikajanak (Igasgato: Rubanyi, Pal, dr. egyet tanar) koslemenye.

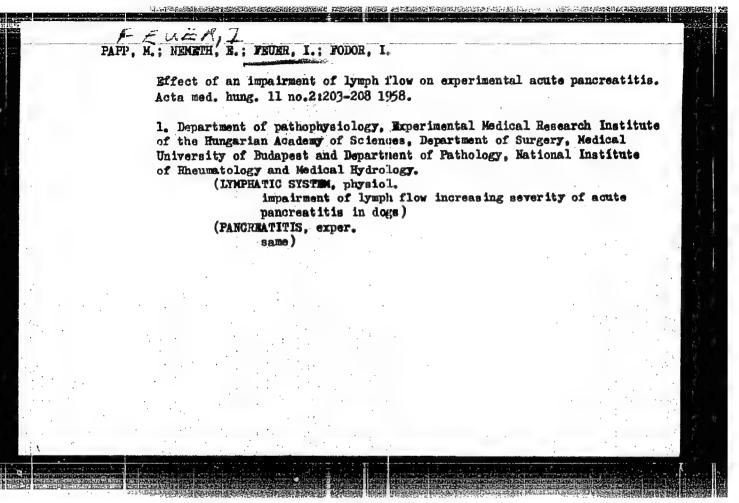
(GASTRECTOMY, compl.

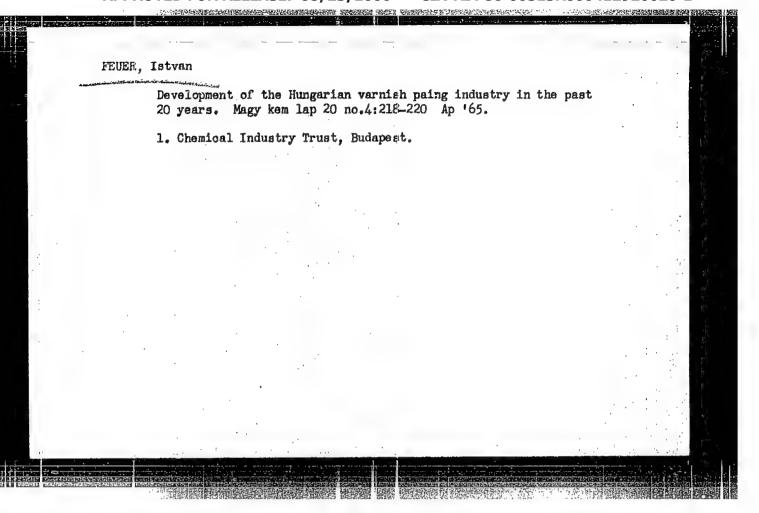
diag., cholecystography with sodium iodipamide (Hun))

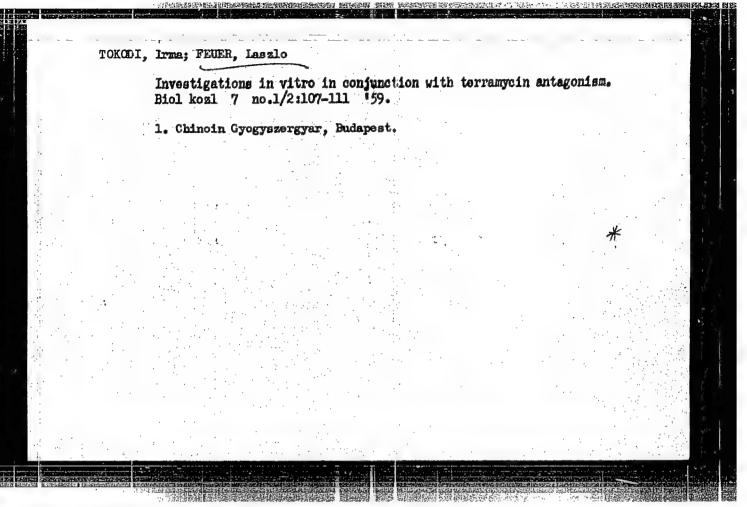
(CHOLECYSTOGRAPHY, in various dis.

postop. compl. in gastrectomy, use of sodium iodipamide (Hun))

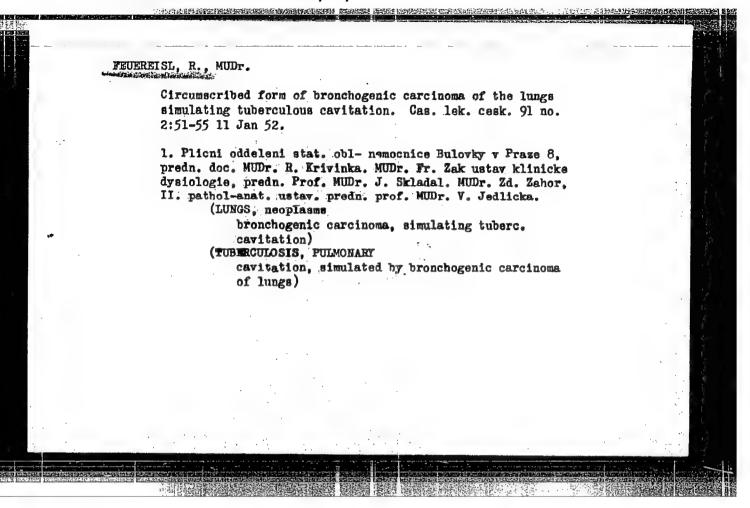


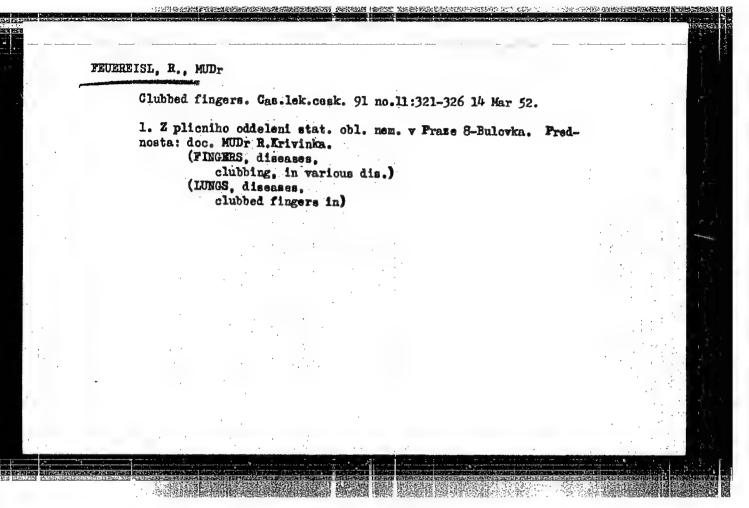


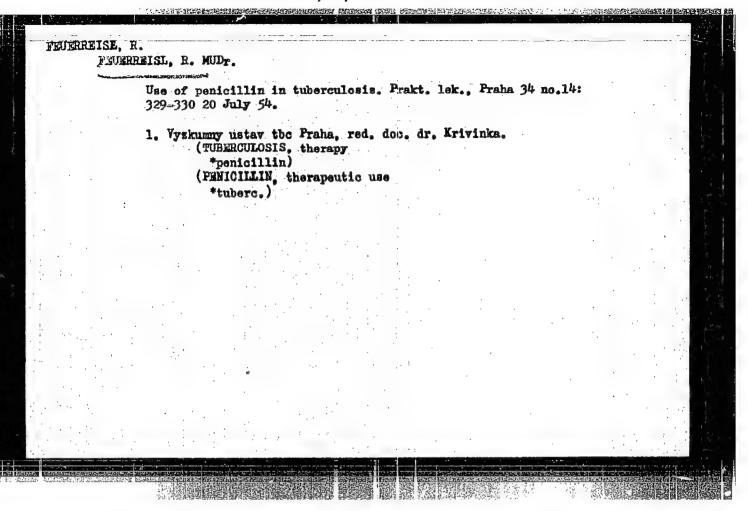


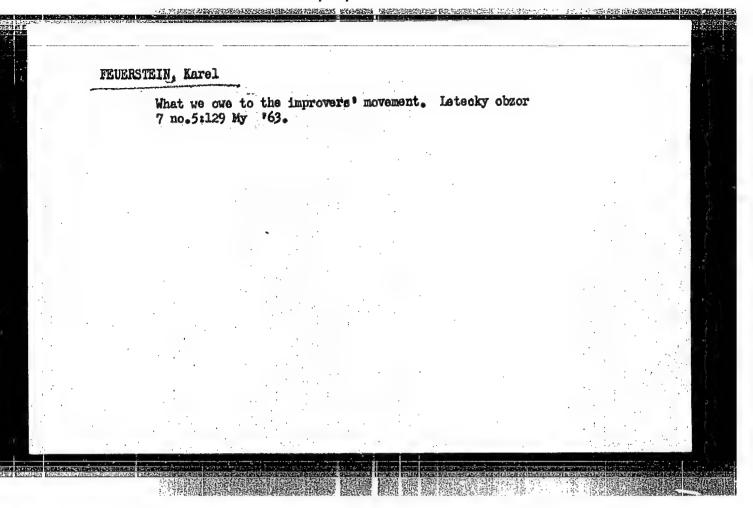


-	FEUER, Istvan		
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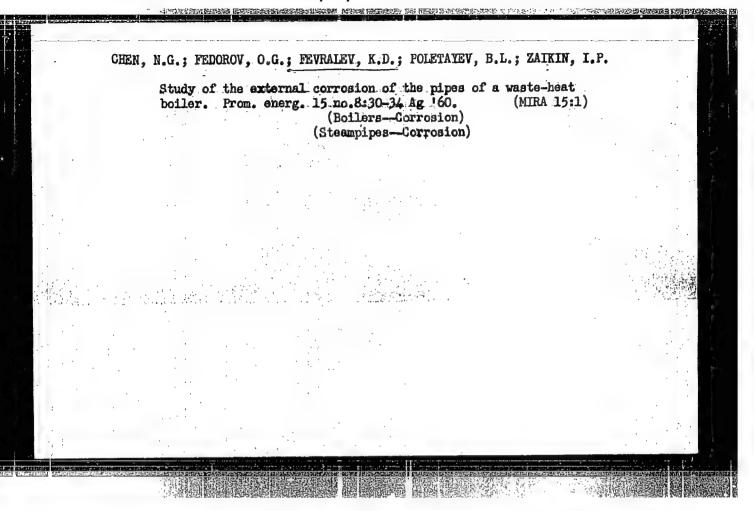




FEVELONOVA, L. G.

"The Formation of the Human Thorax." Cand Med Sci, Second Moscow State Medical Inst, Moscow, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 2, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12) SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55



SOV-91-58-10-22/35 Legler, A.S., Engineer, Fevralev, S.V. Technician AUTHORS: The Modification of the Electrical System of the Electro-Mechanical Regulator Type KRD of the System TsKTI (Peredel-TITLE: ka elektricheskoy skhemy elektromekhanicheskogo regulyatora tipa KRD sistemy TsKTI) Energetik, 1958 Nr 10, p 22 (USSR) PERTODICAL: The type KRD electro-mechanical regulator is widely used in electric power-stations; it is used with particular success ABSTRACT: in systems for regulating the level of condensate in the condensers of turbines, and the pressure of steam in deserators, etc. However, in many cases the KRD regulator is difficult to use if there is no direct current available; extra cables, often of considerable length, have to be laid. Therefore, if no special demands are made on the reliability of the regulator, it is expedient to supply it with rectified alternating current from its power circuit. The relay portion of the regulator consists of two relays, RPM and RPB, working alternately. The windings of the relay are designed for a direct current of 110 volts. Condensers are switched on at 10 microfarads (without limiting resistances) in parallel with the windings. With this method, rectification can Card 1/2

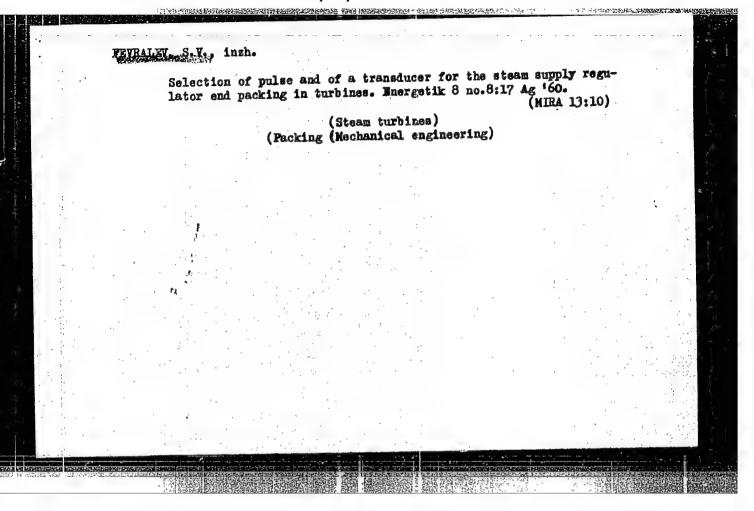
SOV-91-58-10-22/35

The Modification of the Electrical System of the Electro-Mechanical Regulator Type KRD of the System TsKTI

be carried out in a most simple, half-wave system by means of a rectifier switched in series with the whole circuit. When the condensers are used, the regulator will work accurately and reliably with an alternating current of 110-120 volts. The relays will also work normally with an alternating current of 220 volts. During the course of a year, no case of a winding overheating has been observed even when a large number of connections have been made. The authors describe conditions of application when a signal rheochord is used. They finally say that these modified regulators have been working normally since 1957, and have saved hundreds of meters of cable. There is one circuit diagram.

1. Pressure regulators-Design

Card 2/2

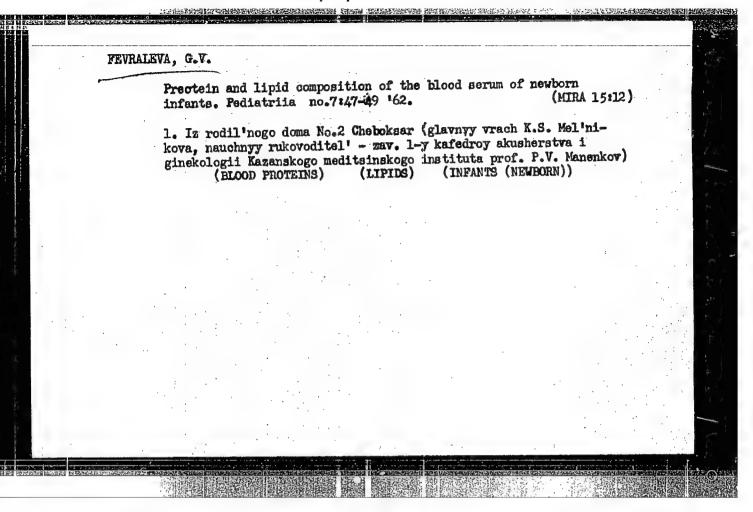


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FEVRALEVA, G.V.

Electrophoretic examination of the proteins and lipids in the blood serum in parturients and newborn infants and their importance in toxicoses. Kar. Med. Zhur. no.6:45-47 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. l-ya kafedra «Kaherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. P.V. Manenkov) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta i 2-y rodil'nyy dom goroda Cheboksara (zav. otdeleniyem - G.V. Fevraleva).



ACCESSION NR: AR3006261

B/0124/63/000/007/B094/B094

SOURCE: RZh. Mekhanika, Abs. 7B553.

AUTHOR: Timofeyev, V. N., Fevraleva, I. A.

FITTE: Heat transfer of a plate and rectangular parallelipipeds with transverse and longitudinal streamline gas flow

CITED SOURCE: Sb. nauchn. tr. Vses. n.-i, in-t metallurg. teplotekhn., no. 8, 1962, 396-430

TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer, streamline flow, paralleliped

FRANSLATION: The authors determined the convective heat transfer coefficients for a plate and parallelipiped during the alteration of their orientation in a gas flow and on a support surface. They considered the heat transfer of the plate in a uniform flow at various angles of attack and the heat transfer of the parallelipiped by itself and in a cluster. The heat transfer of the plate in longitudinal fluid flow was studied with a variation of the flow rate of up to 240 m/sec. The heat transfer of the parallelipiped was examined in a plane, with a single object, and with four to eight unheated samples. There is a description of the setup, which

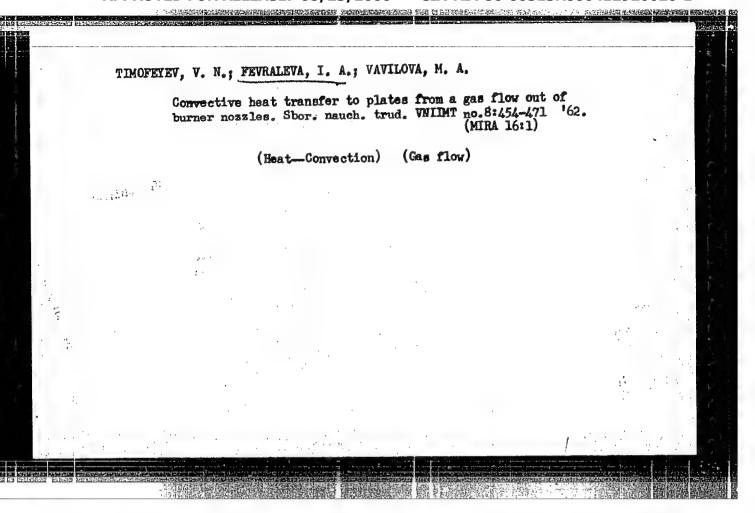
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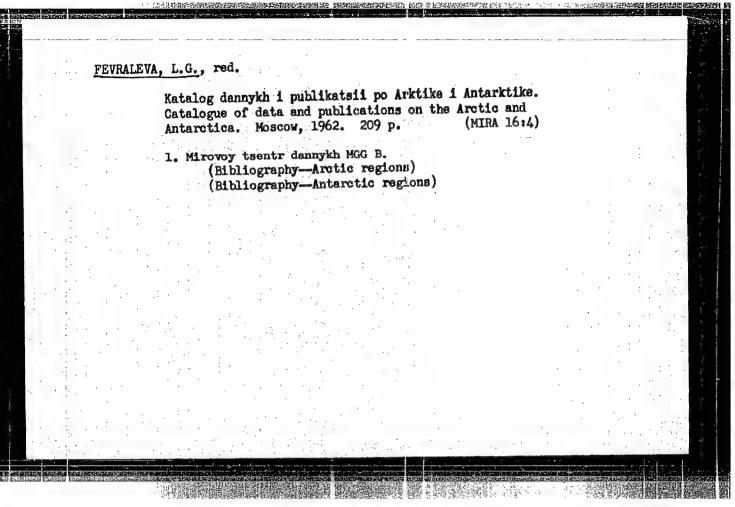
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On the bas	is of their experi	pipe 0.50 X 0.48 m in ments, the authors for cometric schemes consist to 8.5.104. K. K. V.	dered with variations:	ons in the Rey-	300 100 100 100
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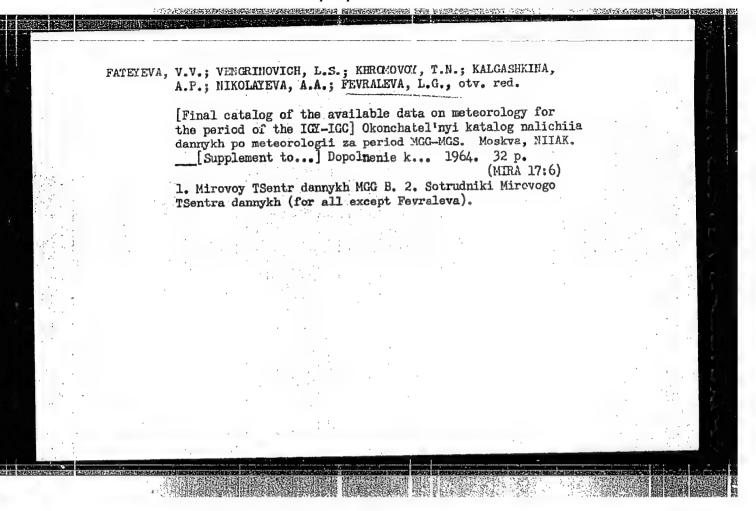
TIMOFETEV, V. N.; FEVRALEVA, I. A.; VAVILOVA, M. A.; Prinimali uchastiye:
GERASIMOV, G. I., laborant; RUCHENTSEVA, T. M., laborant;
CHERMAYEVA, L. A., laborant; YASAKOVA, T. M., laborant
Investigating convective heat transfer to plates in a flow
of gases. Shor. nauch. trud. VNIIMT no.8:431-453 '62.

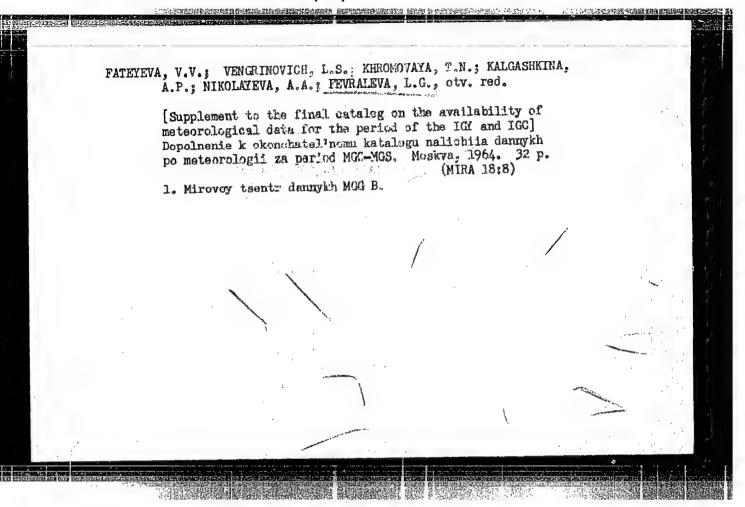
(MIRA 16:1)

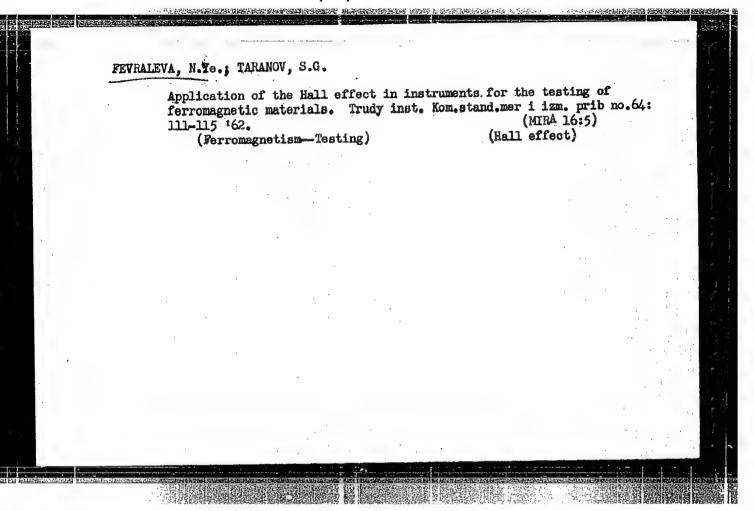
(Heat—Convection) (Gus flow)











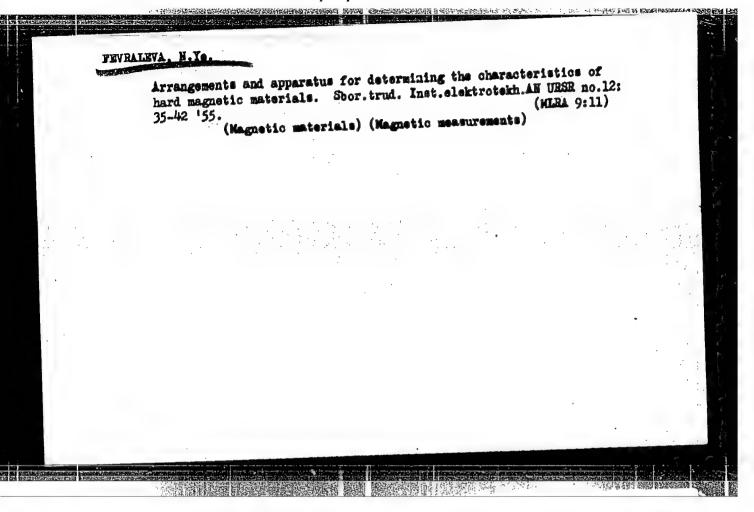
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i kh sledyashchikh sistem regulrovaniya s vysokoy dobrothost'yu. Shornik Nauch. —
Tekhn. Statey. (Akad. Nauk. ukr. ssr. in t elektrotekhnki), vyp, 3, 1949, s. 81-102
Etbliogr: 16, Nazv

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949

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FEVRALEVA, N. YE.

112-1-114 D

Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Translation from:

Nr 1, p.14 (USSR)

Fevraleva, N.Ye. AUTHOR:

Investigation of Arrangements for Testing Hard Magnetic TITLE:

Materials (Issledovaniye ustroystv dlya ispytaniya

magnitnotverdykh materialov)

ABSTRACT:

Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to the Institute of Electrical Engineering, Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, (In-t Elektrotekhn. AN UKSSR) Kiyev,

1956

Institute of Electrical Engineering, Ukrainian SSR ASSOCIATION:

Academy of Sciences (In-t Elektrotekhn. AN UK SSR, Kiyev)

Card 1/1

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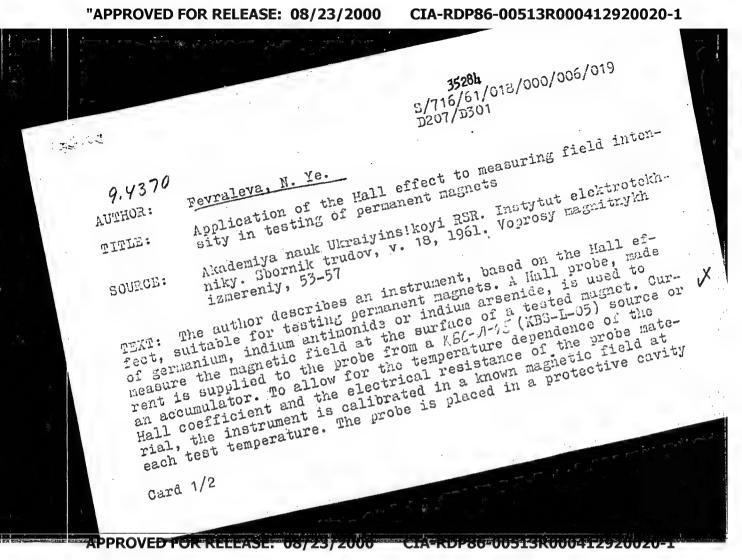
S/115/60/000/02/017/031 (24.7600 D002/D003 Taranov, S.G., Fevraleva, N.Ye. AUTHORS: A Magnetic Induction Meter Based on the Hall Effect THTLE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1960, Nr 2, pp 33-35 (USSR) PERIODICAL: This is a description of a new magnetic induction meter used for measuring the induction in magneto-ABSTRACT: electric devices. The device is shown in a dia-gram (Figure 1). The working principle is the following: A monocrystalline germanium pickup (1x2x0.15 mm) is placed in the field of the magnet whose induction is to be measured. The current flowing through the pickup is controlled by a resistance and checked by a milliamperemeter. The voltage due to Hall's effect is the measure of induction and is read on a millivoltmeter. The voltage magnitude can be_calculated using the formula mentioned previously / Ref 1,2,3,4 / The pickup's sensitivity is 40 microvolts/oersted. The basic error does not exceed 1.7%, and the addi-Card 1/2

67963 S/115/60/000/02/017/031 D002/D003

A Magnetic Induction Meter Based on the Hall Effect

tional errors are not more than 1.5%. The device was tested for stability for 6 months. The variations in readings did not exceed 0.8% with regard to the mean value of the induction. The difference between the induction values obtained by means of the impulse-induction method and those of the described device was not more than 2%. The device's graduation curve has a linear character, its linearity being disturbed only by the Gauss effect in the material of the pickup. There are 2 diagrams, and 8 references, 1 of which is German, 2 English, and 5 Soviet.

Card 2/2



Application of the ...

S/716/61/018/000/006/019 D207/D501

and fixed to a brass rod or a brass clamp. Accuracy of the instrument is 2% in measurements of magnetic fields. There are 3 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 2/2

8/716/61/018/000/009/019 D207/D501

Fevraleva, N. Ye. and Usatenko, S. T. AUTHORS:

Distribution of the field intensity and the magnetic induction along a magnet in a closed magnetic circuit TITIE:

Akademiya nauk Ukrayins koyi RSR. Instytut elektrotekh-ARademiya nauk ukrayins koyi nsk. instytut elektrotekn niky. Sbornik trudov, v. 18, 1961. Voprosy magnitnykh

TEXT: The dathors measured the distribution of the magnetic field TEXT: The authors measured the distribution of the magnetic lifeton B along a permanent magnet / Abstraction H and the magnetic induction B along a permanent magnet of soft ter's note: Material not specified / closed with a yoke of soft ter's note: Material not specified / magnets were tested: they were magnetic material muon permanent magnets were tested: SOURCE: nagnetic material. Two permanent magnets were tested; they were 35 and 100 mm long. At junctions between the ends of a germanent magnetic material. magnetic material. Two permanent magnets were tested; they were 30 and 100 mm long. Atjunctions between the ends of a permanent magnet and 100 mm long. Atjunctions between appeared because of discontinual its yoke, an additional field Ha appeared because of discontinual its yoke, an additional field Ha nuity of magnetization at the junctions. The measured field $H_{\underline{m}}$ was a vector sum of $H_{\rm a}$ and an external applied field $H_{\rm e}$. $H_{\rm m}$ varied con-

card 1/2

S/716/61/018/000/009/019 D207/D301

Distribution of the ...

siderably along the magnets, being strongest at the magnet ends and weakest at the middle (in the neutral plane). This effect was stronger in the longer magnet and it decreased on increase of the magnetizing current. A similar but less marked effect was obtained for the measured magnetic induction: B_m was greater at the magnet ends. These variations of H_m and B_m along the magnet length were due to the additional field H_a which acted mainly at the magnet ends where it reinforced or opposed the external field. The authors recommend that measurements on permanent magnets closed by yokes be carried out in the middle parts of the magnets near or at the neutral plane. There are 6 figures and 3 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: R. L. Sanford and E. J. Bennet, An apparatus for magnetic testing at magnetizing forces up to 5000 cersteds, J. Res. NBS, v. 23 (Sept., 1939).

Card 2/2

S/716/61/018/000/010/019 D207/D301

AUTHORS: Fevraleva, N. Ye., Nepokrytyy, Ya. F. and Ol'khovskiy,

B. F.

TITLE: Testing of complex-shaped magnets

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Instytut elektrotekh-

niky. Sbornik trudov, v. 18, 1961. Voprosy magnitnykh

izmereniy, 84-89

TEXT: The authors studied hysteresis curves of permanent magnets shaped like a horseshoe or a hollow cylinder. For the former, it was found that reliable results (within 3%) can be obtained by measurements in the neutral plane (middle of the magnet) on the outer convex side of the horseshoe; elsewhere in the neutral plane the measured magnetic properties were affected by the magnet poles. For the cylindircal magnet an allowance has to be made for the flux in air inside the magnet if the ratio S_2/S_1 is greater than 0.5; here S_1 and S_2 are the total and the internal (air-filled) crosscard 1/2

S/716/61/018/000/010/019
D207/D301
sectional areas, respectively. There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/2

35287 5/716/61/018/000/013/015 D207/D301

24.2200 (1147, 1164, 1482)

Fevraleva, N. Ye. and Taranov, S. G. AUTHORS:

Applying the Hall effect to determining the coercive force of soft magnetic materials TITLE:

Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Instytut elektrotekh-SOURCE:

niky. Sbornik trudov, v. 18, 1961. Voprosy magnitnykh

izmereniy, 102-106

TEXT: The authors describe an instrument for measuring the coercive force of soft magnetic materials, such as Armco iron and transformer steel ($H_c = 0.1 - 5$ Oe). A sheet sample is placed inside a

solenoid, along the latter's axis. The sample is first magnetized with the solenoid and then gradually demagnetized. The demagnetizing field which reduces the sample magnetization to zero is taken to be the coercive force H_c. The sample magnetization is measured with a Hall probe consisting of several thin plates of germanium.

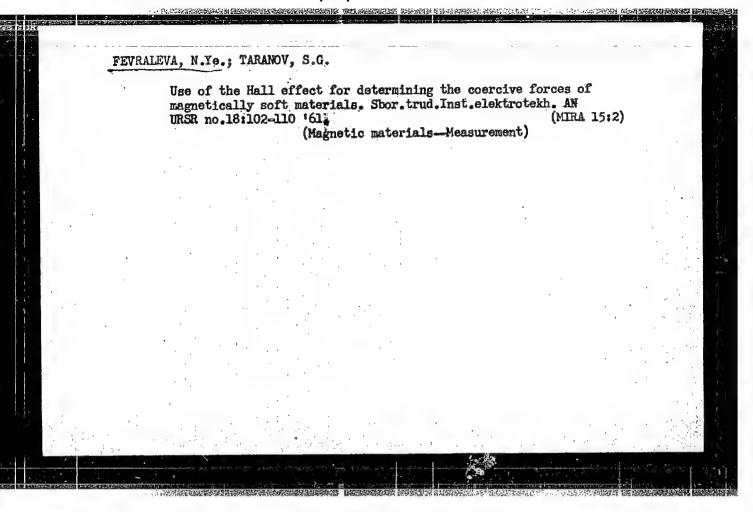
Card 1/2

Applying the Hall effect ...

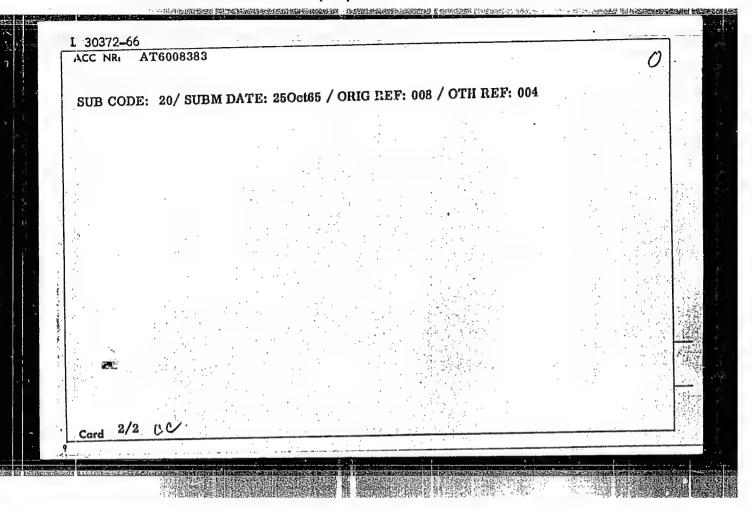
S/716/61/018/000/013/019 D207/D3&1

Its sensitivity is 31.8 μ V/Oe. Corrections are made for the magnetic μ fields of the earth and of the probe circuit. The authors discuss methods for improving the sensitivity of the instrument so that it could measure the coercive force of Permalloy: $H_c = 0.01 - 0.05$ Oe. There are 3 figures and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 2/2



EWP(k)/EWI(d)/EWI(m)/EWP(h)/EWP(1)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EIISOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0005/0012 ACC NR: AT6008383 B+1 AUTHOR: Fevraleva, N. Ye. ORG: Institute of Electrodynamics, AN UkrSSR (Institut elektrodinamiki AN UkrSSR) TITLE: Modern trends in the development of devices for the testing of magnetically hard materials and systems with permanent magnets SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Povysheniye tochnosti i avtomatizatsiya izmeritel'nykh sistem (Automating and increasing the accuracy of measuring systems). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 5-12 TOPIC TAGS: magnetic coercive force, magnetic field measurement, NMR, Hall effect, permonent magnet motorial, magnetic metal ABSTRACT: The Soviet Union is producing the unique BU-3 device for the testing of magnetically hard materials based on the pulsed-induction method. However, with the appearance of new highly coercive materials, the magnitude of the magnetizing currents reaches very high values, creating difficulties during switching. On the basis of 8 Soviet and 4 Western references, the author surveys the current trends in the design of new devices for testing magnetically hard materials and systems with permanent magnets. Particular attentions tion is paid to 1) the application of the pulsed-induction method in conjunction with pulsed magnetization; 2) the use of the continuous-inductive method for the recording of the magnetic induction and of the field strength; and 3) the use of NMR and Hall sensors. The temperature ranges and accuracies of the various approaches are also discussed. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. Card 1/2



FEXA, Josef; ROSENBAUM, Miroslav

Automatic recording of sedimentation curves. Silikaty 8 no.3:210-217 '64.

Electric measurement of equilibrium changes of analytical balances. Silikaty 8 no.3:231-239 '64.

1. Chair of Chemical Production Automation, Higher School of Chemical Technology, Prague.

L 38944-66 JAJ

ACC NR: AP6029729

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0080/65/000/010/0261/0264

AUTHOR: Rosenbaum, Miroslav; Fexa, Josef-Feksa, I.

35B

ORG: Department for the Automation of Chemical Processes, Higher School of Chemical Technology, Prague (Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka katedra automatizace Chemickych vyrob)

TITIE: Servomechanical compensator for measuring the permittivity of systems with variable loss factors

SOURCE: Automatizace, no. 10, 1965, 261-264

TOPIC TAGS: servomechanism, permittivity

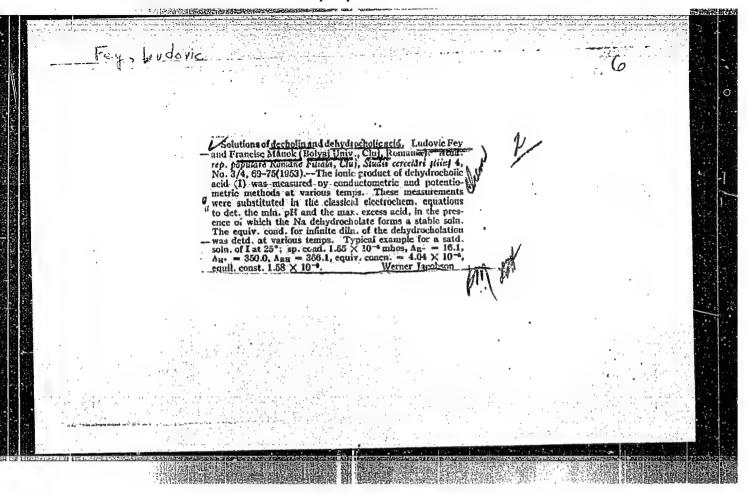
ABSTRACT: The article describes a high-frequency adapter to a servomechanical compensator, permitting the remote measurement of changes in the capacitance of the sensing element. The basic range of 1.0 pF with a relative accuracy better than 3 percent can be increased to 3 and 10 pF, by changing the stator of the compensating capacitor. The compensator can be used if the effective bleeder resistance of the sensing element is higher than 100 kohms. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 10 formulas. [JPRS: 34,162]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005 / SOV REF: 002 OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1 1

UDC: 62-55:621.317.335.3

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RUMANIA / Physical Chemistry Electrochemistry. В Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 11, 1958 35568 Fey Ludovic Author : Electro Reduction of Iodomethane Sulfonic Acid Inst on a Dropping Mercury Electrode. Polarographic Method for the Determination of "Urombral". Title

Orig Pub: Studii si cercetari chim. Acad. RPR FIL. Cluj, 1956, 7, No 1-4, 69-76.

Abstract: Iodomethane sulfonic acid (I) produces a reduction wave (B), at pH 0.42 to 4.75. Its E 1/2 varies from -0.922 to -1.050 volts; at pH> 4.75 E 1/2 does not depend upon pH. The E 1/2 versus pH relation is explained by the simultaneous B of the undissociated I and its anion, whose relation varies with pH. The logarithmic

card 1/2

21

RUMANIA / Physical Chemistry Electrochemistry.

В

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 11, 1958, 35568

Abstract: graphs of the I wave are rectilinear; the trans-

fer coefficient $d\approx 0.29-0.30$ (on adopting n=2) has been determined from the slope magnitude. The B waves of "urombal" in one N NaOH in the presence of 0.02 percent of gelatine are proportional to its concentration in the range of $10^{-4}-5.10^{-2}$ M.

Card 2/2

RUMANIA / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic E-2 Substances.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 8004.

Author Fey. L. Not given.

Inst: Not given.
Title: Use of Bisulfite Solution in Reactions of Com-

bining with Carbonyl Groups. Rapid Method of Analysis of Binary Systems: Sulfur Dioxide -

Bisulfito and Bisulfite - Sulfite.

Orig Pub: Rov. chim., 1958, 9, No 5, 259-262.

Abstract: Depending on the conditions of preparation and

storage of bisulfite solution its pH changes, and in addition to HSO3 the solution may contain free SO2 (increased acidity) or SO32 (increased acidity). It was found that the optimum condition for the effectuation of the re-

Card 1/4

48

RUMANIA / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic E-2 Substances.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 8004.

Abstract: action of combination of HSO₃— with carbonyl groups is an absence of an excess of SO₂ as well as SO₃². To permit regulation of the process an analytical mothod has been worked out based on exidation of 3O₂ and HSO₃— with iodine followed by iodemetric titration of the resulting HI. For the calculations use is made of the formulas: mHSO₃— * (MHSO₃—/10000) (2V1-V2) and mSO₂ = (MSO₂/10000) (V2-3/2.V1) -- for the system SO₂ - HSO₃— and mHSO₃— * (MHSO₃—/10000) (V2-V1) and mSO₃2- * (MHSO₃—2-/10000)

RUMANIA / Analytical Chomistry. Analysis of Inorganic E-2 Substances.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 8004.

Abstract: $(3/2 \text{ V}_1\text{-V}_2)$ -- for the system HSO_3 - SO_3 , wherein V_1 is the amount of 0.1 N solution of iodine (in ml), V_2 -- amount of 0.1 N solution of $\text{Na}_2\text{S2}0_3$ (in ml), $\text{M}_{\text{HSO}_3\text{--}}$, M_{SO_2} and $\text{MSO}_3\text{2}$ -- molecular weights of $\text{HSO}_3\text{--}$, SO_2 and $\text{SO}_3^2\text{--}$, m -- corresponding amounts of $\text{HSO}_2\text{--}$, SO_2 and $\text{SO}_3^2\text{--}$ in the sample, in g. If $(\text{V}_2$ - $3/2.\text{V}_1)$ is greater than 0, there is present the system of SO_2 -- $\text{HSO}_3\text{--}$; if, on the other hand, $(\text{V}_2\text{--}3/2.\text{V}_1)$ is less than 0, it follows that SO_2 is absent and the system consists of $\text{HSO}_3\text{--}$ and $\text{SO}_3^2\text{--}$; with

Card 3/4

49

RUMANIA / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic E-2 Substances.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 8004.

Abstract: $(V_2-3/2.V_1) = 0$ only HSO_3^- is present in the solution (optimal solution). The bisulfite being analyzed is diluted with water, 20 ml of the resulting solution are added to 25 ml of 0.1 N solution of iodine, after 2-3 minutes excess iodine is back-titrated with 0.1 N solution of $Na_2S_2O_3$ (using no starch), and V_1 is determined from the difference. Thereafter, there are added to the same solution 2 g KIO3 and 0.5 g KI, the mixture is stirred and the liberated iodine is titrated with 0.1 N solution of $Na_2S_2O_3$ (V_2). Error of determination does not exceed 1%. -- B. Manole.

Card 4/4

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000412920020-1

L 12352-63

\$/081/63/000/005/022/075

AUTHOR:

Fey, L.

TITLE:

Photometric determination of hydrazine, phenylhydrazine and

dihydrazinephtalizine

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 5, 1963, 134, abstract 56178 (A 2a sesiune a Inst. de cercetari chim-farmac. Comunicari, Bucharest,

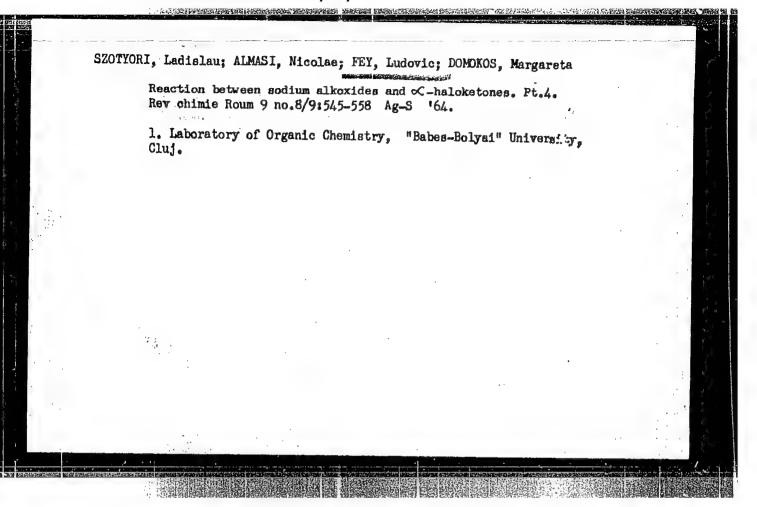
1961, 169-184)

It was shown that the color reaction of hydrazine, (I), phenylhydrazine (II) and dihydrazinephthalizine (III) with p-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde (IV) might be used for quantitative photometric analyses. As a result of the study of changes in absorption as a function of the amount of solution IV and H2SO, and the concentration of the studied solution the following method is recommended. To 5 ml of solution, containing in 1 ml 25-75 T of sulfate of I, 2.5-5.0 mg of chloride of II, 0.4-0.6 mg of sulfate of III respectively, 5 ml of 5% solution of IV in 37% H2SO4 is added after 5, 15, or 15 [sic] minutes. The solution is diluted to 50 ml and a photometer with an 3-42 filter is used for measurements. The precision of the determination of III is + 2% and in analyses of pharmaceutical preparations it is t 3%. I. Katveyeva. /Abstractor's notes Complete translation/

BODOR, Nicolas; FEY, Ludovic; KIRCZ, Magda; HODOSAN, Francisc

On the direct iodination of 20-oxopregnanes. Rev chimie Roum
9 no.2:147-153 P '64

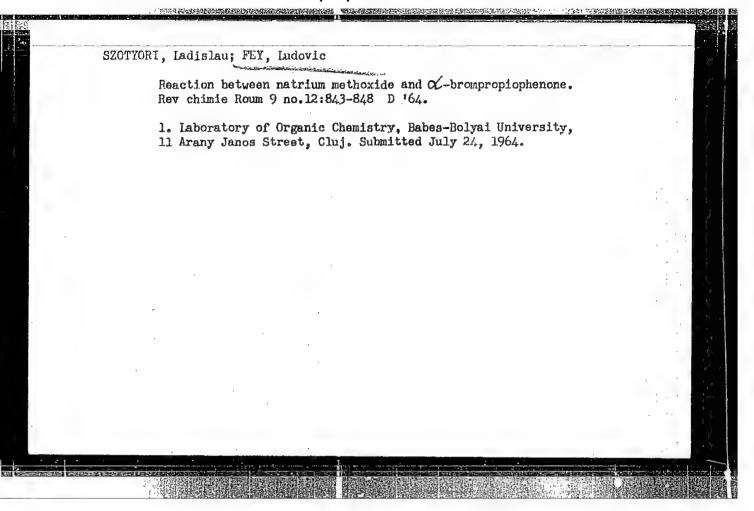
1. Institute of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Research and Institute of Chemistry of the Rumanian Academy, Cluj.



SZOTYORI, Ladislau; ALMASI, Nicolae; FEY, Ludovic; BOMOKOS, Margareta

Reaction between sodium alkoxides and the K-halogen ketones. Pt. 4.
Studii cerc chim 13 no.8/9:581-594. Ag-5 '64.

1. Laboratory of Organic Chemistry of the "Babes-Bolyai" University,
11 Arany Jamos Street, Chuj.



SZOTYORI, Ladislau; FEY, Ludovic

Reaction between sodium methoxide and X-brompropiophenone. Studii
cerc chim 13 no.12:887-891 D '64.

1. Laboratory of Inorganic Chemistry, "Babes-Bolyai" University,

11 Arany Janos Street, Cluj.

L 29760.66 SOURCE CODE: RU/0003/65/016/009/0447/0448 ACC NRI AP6020889 20 AUTHOR: Fey, L.; Schwartz, I.; Beceanu, A. ORG: Chemical-Pharmaceutical Research Institute. Cluj (Institutul de Cercetari Chimico-Farmaceutice) TITLE: Biamperometric titration of some intermediates of hyodesoxycholic acid degradation SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 16, no. 9, 1965, 447-448 TOPIC TAGS: amperometric titration, chemical precipitation, polymer degradation A report on a . ABSTRACT: method for the analysis of intermediates of the side chain degradation of hyodesoxycholic acid according to the Meystre and Miescher method; the analysis involves bromometric titration of the double bond with a biamperometric indication of the equivalence point. A gravimetric method is also given for the determination of 3,6,24-trihydroxy-24,24-diphenyl-cholane by precipitation from a methanol solution with BF3. Orig. art. has: 7 tables. [Based on author's Eng. abstract] [JPRS] SUE CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 004 UDC: 547.932:547.933.04:545.38

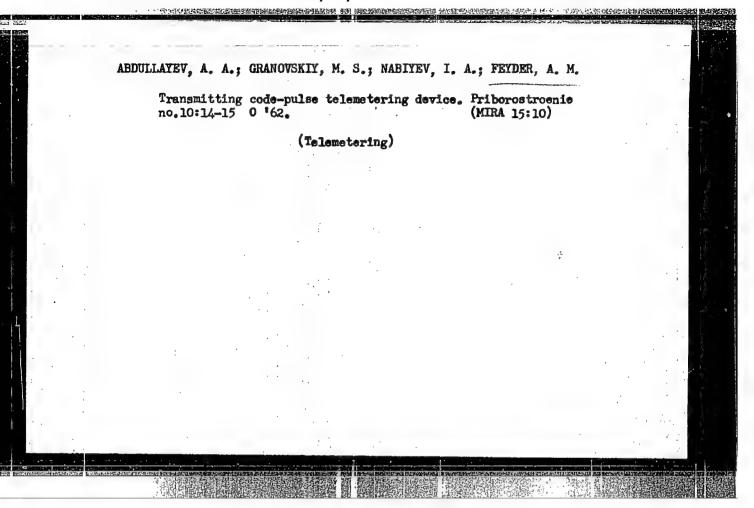
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BOYKO, L.S.; SOKOLOVSKIY, M.V.; FEY, V.M.; YANKOVSKIY, I.Ye.; GUMENNYY, V.N.; KAUROV, V.V.; FYATNITSKIY, A.A.; CHASOVNIKOV, L.D., dots., retsenzent

[Reducing and variable speed gears; atlas of designs]
Reduktory i variatory; atlas konstruktsii. Moskva,
Mashinostroenie, 1964. 95 p. (MIRA 17:11)

UTKIN, L.A.; FEYBERG, L.A., red.; AKHLAMOV, S.N., tekhn. red.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000412920020-1' [Concise botanical Russian-Latin dictionary] Mratkii botanicheskii russko-latinskii slovar'. Moskva, Vses. botanicheskoe ob-vo, 1961. 230 p. (MIRA 17:4)



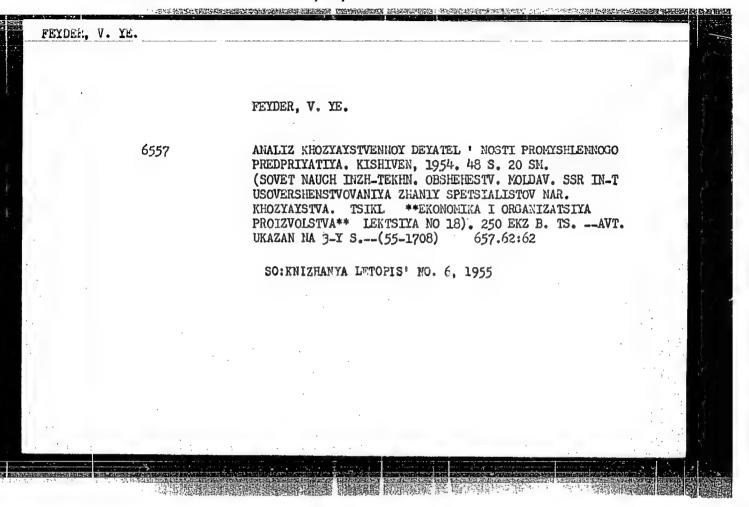
FEYDER. Valeriya Andreyevna; SHAFRANOVSKIY, K.I., red.; SIL'CHENKOVA,
V.V., red.

[Feodosii Nikolaevich Chernyshev; bibliographic index and
materials for his blography] Feodosii Nikolaevich Chernyshev; bibliograficheskii ukazatel' i materialy k biografii,
Sost. V.A.Feidr. Pod red. K.I.Shafranovakogo. Vstup. ocherk
D.V.Nalivkina. Leningrad, 1961. 347 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Biblioteka.

(Chernyshev, Feodosii Nikolaevich, 1856-1914)

(Bibliography—Geology)



FEYDER, Z

RUMANIA / Zooparasitology - Acarina and insect-vectors of disease pathogens

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 29132

Author : Feyder, Z, Inst : Not given

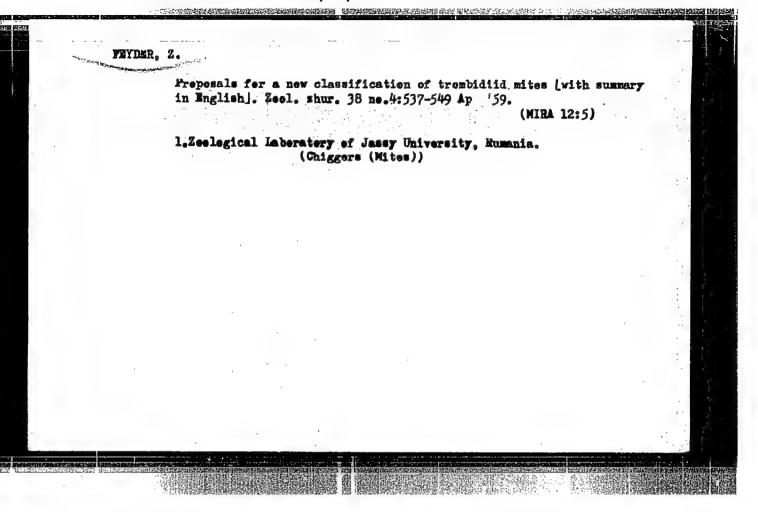
Inst: Not given

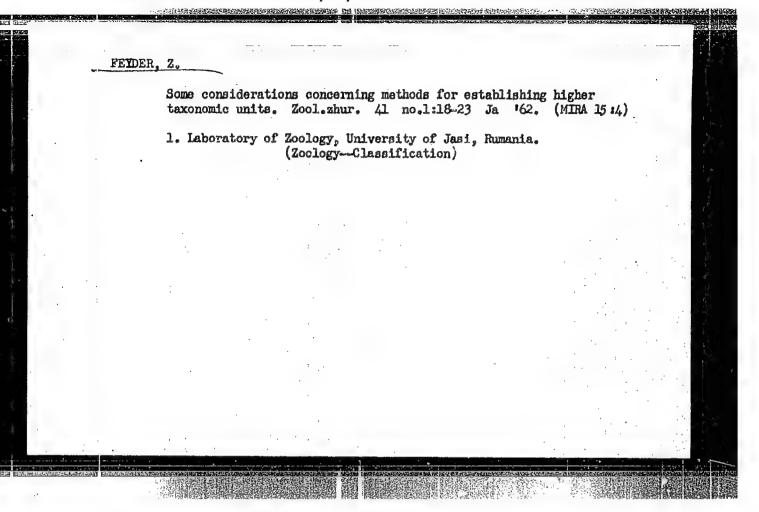
Title: Description of Several Larvae of Microtrombidinae (Acarina) and New Definition of the
Genus Microtrombidium. (Opisanie neskolkikh lichinok Microtrombidiinae (Acarina) i
novoe razgranichenie roda Microtrombidium)

Orig Pub: An. stiint. Univ. last, 1955, Sec. 2, 1, No 1-2, 61-117

Abstract: The larvae of the following red mites are described: Microtrombidium tirnavense Feider, 1949, M. fasciatum Koch, 1836 and Ettmulleria sucidum Trag., 1910. Of the genus Microtrom-

Card 1/2





AUTHORS:

Babushkin, F.Z. and Feyderov, D.Ya.

SOV/133-58-8-26/30

TITIE:

Dehydration of Fuel Oil by Using the Waste Heat of Flue Gases of Industrial Furnaces (Obezvozhivaniye mazuta teplom otkhodyashchikh gazov promyshlennykh pechey)

PERIODICAL:

Stal', 1958, Nr 8, pp 753 - 755 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

As a direct steam is often used for the transfer from rail tanks of fuel oils and tars with high solidification points, their moisture content increases to 12-19% which sharply decreases the efficiency of operation of industrial furnaces and, in particular, open-hearth furnaces. The use of waste heat of flue gases from industrial furnaces for the dehydration of fuel oil is proposed. The experimental plant was designed (under the direction of A.S. Tochinskiy) in 1948 and operated successfully on dehydration of producer tar containing 40-45% of water. The moisture content can be reduced to 3-4%. A number of such installations were in successful operation for a number of years, including one operating on the dehydration of fuel oil, reducing the moisture content from 10-12% to 2-2.5%. The principle of operation: oil is sprayed on the top of a scrubber and a hot waste gas is blown into the bottom of the scrubber, thus waste gas passing through

Card1/2

Dehydration of Fuel Oil by Using the Waste Heat of Flue Gases of Industrial Furnaces

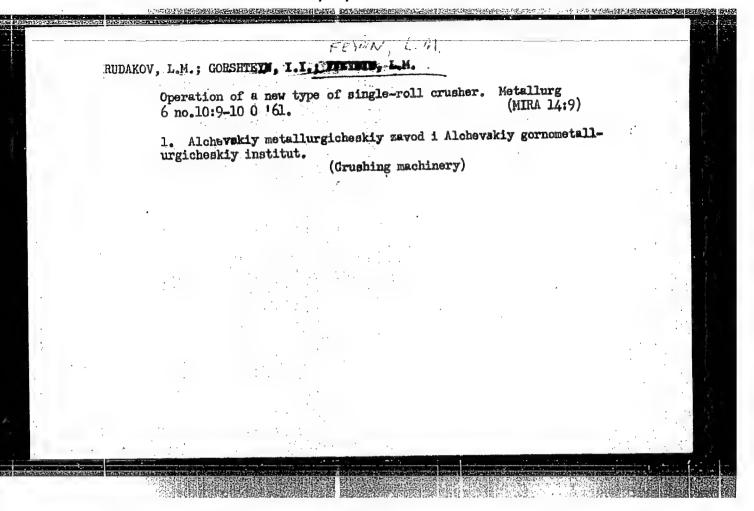
the scrubber becomes saturated with water vapour and is blown off into the atmosphere at the top of the scrubber. The oil is re-circulated until a desired reduction in the moisture content is attained. A description of the design and operating conditions of the scrubber is given. Complete de-hydration of oil should be avoided in view of fire risks. It is stated in the editorial note that the real solution of the problem is fitting the railway tanks with heating elements (indirect steam) so that the use of direct steam would be unnecessary. As a temporary measure, the use of the above described installation may be advantageous in some cases. There are 2 figures.

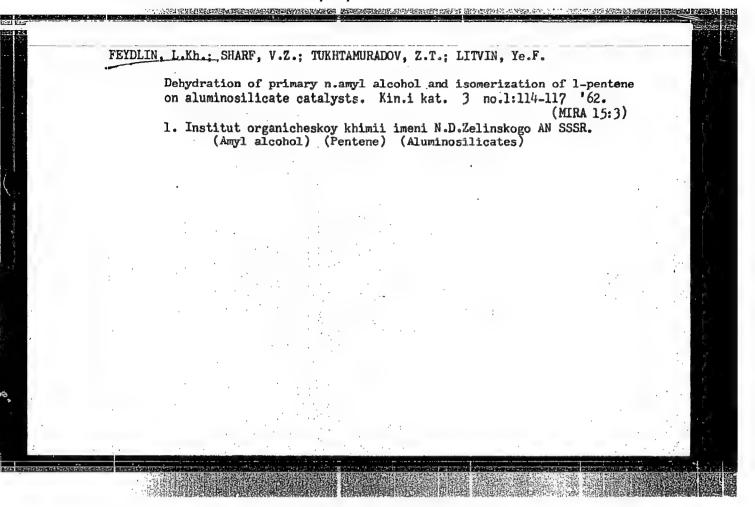
Card2/2 1. Fuel oils--Dehydration 2. Waste gases--Applications 3. Dehydrators--Design

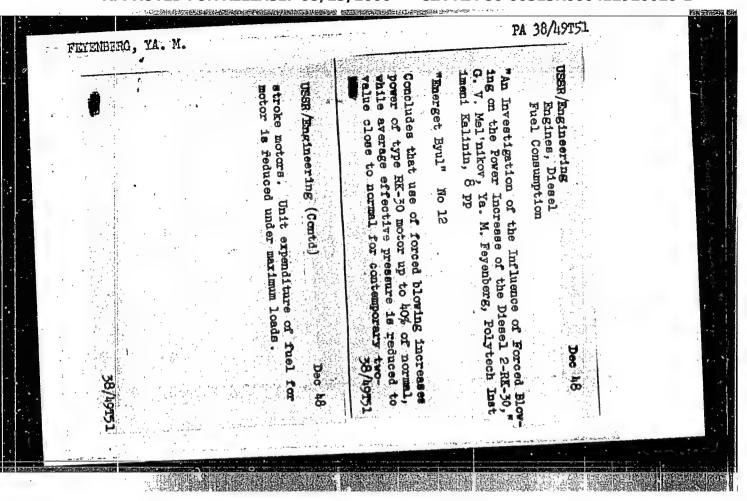
High pressure evaporation cooling of open-hearth furnaces,
Metallurg 5 no. 12:17-18 D '60. (MIRA 13:11)

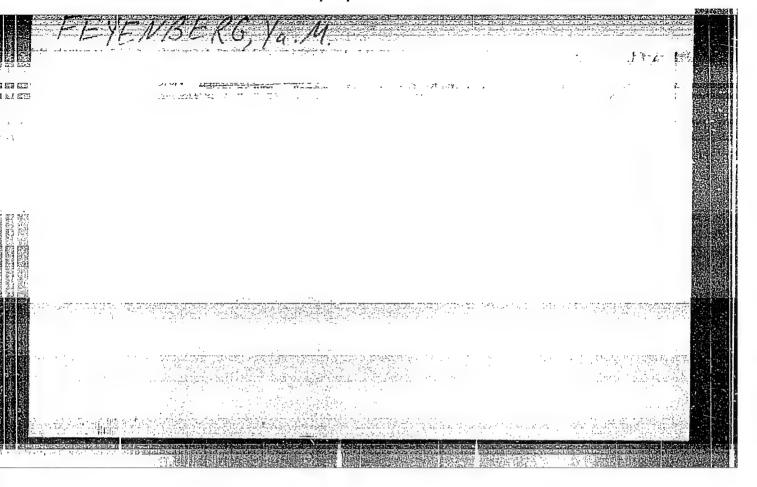
1. Glavnyy inshener Ishevskogo metallurgicheskogo savoda
(for Svistunov), 2, Glavnyy energetik Ishevskogo metallurgicheskogo savoda (for Paydarov).

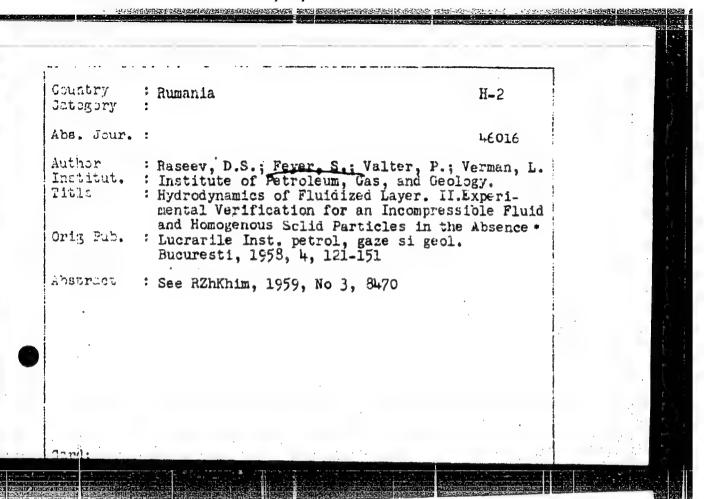
(Open-hearth furnaces--Cooling)











Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur--Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 8470

Author: Raseev, S. D., Feyer-Hoffman, S., Valter, P.,
Verman, L.

Inst: Not given

Title: Hydrodynamics of a Pseudo-liquified Layer. I. Theoretical Conclusions on the Ratio between Velocity of Liquid or Gas and the Volume Density of the Solid Particles in a Pseudo-liquified Layer. II. Experimental Verification of the System of Noncompressible Liquid-Homogeneous Solid Particles in the Absence of a Constant Influx of Particles into the Layer

Orig Pub: Studii si cercetari chim., 1957, 5, No 4, 569-579; 581-609

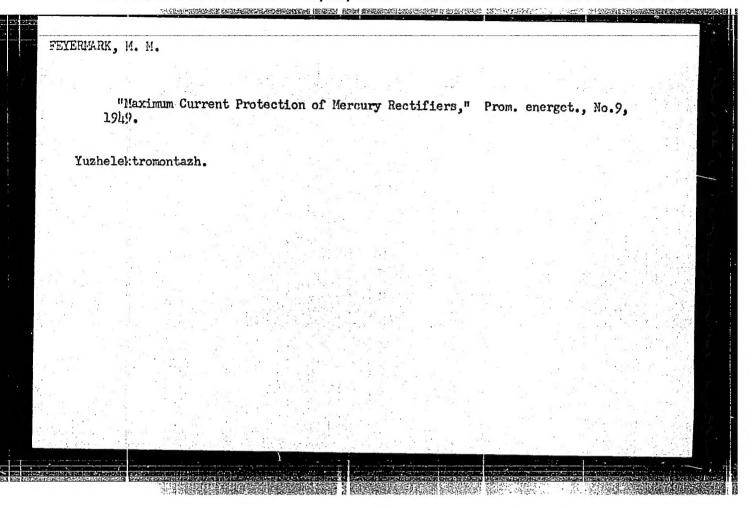
RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and H-2 Their Application-Chemical Engineering

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur--Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 8470

Abstract: I. Theoretical equations are developed: for the case where there is no constant introduction of solid particles into the pseudo-liquified layer $V_p = V [1 - b(yv/ya) 2/3]^{-1}$; for the case where solid particles are constantly introduced into the pseudo-liquified layer, $V_p = V_p[1 - b(yv/ya) 2/3]^{-1} + ay_0/y_v$. In the equations, V_p is velocity of particle movement, V_p is linear velocity of gas or liquid carried over the entire cross-section of the apparatus, v_v is volume density of solid particles in the pseudo-liquified layer, v_v is apparent density of the solid particles layer, whis the density of the liquid or gas, v_v is the ratio of weight consumption of solid bodies and liquid, v_v is the

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